

One of the greatest challenges facing Native Americans is the lack of sufficient housing. Approximately 40 percent of on-reservation housing is considered inadequate—often overcrowded and lacking basic facilities, such as electricity and plumbing. The study requested by the House only asked the GAO to study the impact of funding changes on the housing needs of tribal communities, and I do not see how this study could do anything but help. We must have all information possible as we continue to address the need for adequate housing on tribal lands.

HONORING DR. JAMES D. QUAY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate my friend Dr. James D. Quay of Albany, CA. Jim is retiring early next year after a distinguished 25-year career as Executive Director of the California Council for the Humanities. Throughout his career he has been a tireless State and national leader of the effort to strengthen communities through public practice of the humanities.

Jim was born and grew up in Allentown, PA, where his family has resided for at least nine generations. He first came to California in June 1969 on a belated honeymoon with his wife, Caren. They marveled at the spectacular coast and the beautiful rolling hills, and were struck by how often strangers smiled at them as they passed on the sidewalk. When they got on the plane to return home, they felt as if they were leaving home.

Arriving back in the East, Jim immediately applied to U.C. Berkeley. After he completed service in Harlem as a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War, he and Caren drove to Berkeley, arriving in July 1970. They have stayed ever since. The couple has two children, Jesse (1976) and Jenny (1981).

Jim received his doctorate in English literature from Berkeley in 1981. He taught writing at U.C. Santa Cruz and worked first as the Humanist-in-Residence, then as Associate Producer at California Public Radio, before being hired to lead the California Council for the Humanities in 1983. My late husband, Congressman Walter Capps, was the Chairman of the selection committee bestowing Jim with this honor.

Among his many achievements at the Council, Jim developed the first public programs in California to discuss the Vietnam War and its domestic aftermath. He supported the creation and expansion of a program to strengthen California's community museums. He brought Motherhead, a family literacy program, to Los Angeles. He formed a partnership with Heyday Books to publish important anthologies about California and its history. He led a statewide effort to commemorate the California Sesquicentennial. And he sparked the development of the humanities council's landmark California Stories initiative.

But Jim is not just a list of accomplishments. He's a good friend, a loving husband and father, and a thoughtful, insightful leader. During a time of reflection in 1996, he sat down and made a list of 25 things that mattered most to him. Here are six of them: "My wonderful fam-

ily, at table or at play; California, the promise, the people and the place; Religious music from almost anywhere; A pint of Guinness, freshly poured; Dawn; Acts of forgiveness and compassion."

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor James Quay for his work and for his example as a human being and I ask you to join me in wishing him a retirement filled with long hikes, long conversations, much music, and much good cheer.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMINE-
GENOCIDE OF 1932-1933

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to mark the 75th anniversary of one of the worst crimes committed against our common humanity, and to remember the victims of the manmade famine that killed millions of Ukrainians in 1932-33.

During the Famine-Genocide of 1932-33, 7 to 10 million Ukrainians were deliberately and systematically starved to death. We are familiar with the terrible suffering caused by famines that are the result of natural forces. But this period is all the more tragic because it resulted from criminal acts and deliberate, criminal decisions by political officials. Yet it is also one of the least known of human tragedies. Despite efforts by the Soviet government at the time and afterward to hide the planned and systematic nature of this famine-genocide, the Ukrainian Diaspora has struggled to preserve its memory.

I am proud that Congress has supported these efforts. Last year, Congress approved legislation to authorize the Government of Ukraine to donate a memorial in the District of Columbia honoring the victims of the Famine-Genocide. Today, the Ukrainian Government, the Ukrainian-American Community, and the Department of Interior are working to identify a site for this memorial where all Americans can come to remember the victims of these acts and to contemplate their meaning and consequences.

This memorial is very important to the 1.5 million Ukrainian-Americans throughout the United States, and indeed to all humanity. It will not only honor their memory but serve as a tangible reminder to all of us that we must work together to prevent such tragedies in the future.

It is critical to ensure that this tragedy is never forgotten. This is an important lesson because the Soviet Union proved during this period that food can be a weapon. By introducing unrealistically high quotas on grain and other agricultural products, which were strictly enforced by Red Army troops, the Soviet government deliberately starved 7 to 10 million Ukrainians. The harvest of 1932 was only 12 percent below 1926-1930 average, but millions of Ukrainians died a slow, agonizing death of hunger.

This effort was systematic and premeditated. Having sealed the borders of Ukraine to prevent any outward migration or outside relief efforts, the Soviet Union proceeded to confiscate grain and summarily execute anyone found taking even a handful of grain that was

considered "social property." The result was devastating, and exactly what the Soviet government intended. Materials now being found in KGB archives have shown the pre-meditated, political nature of the famine.

The United States and its people must stand with those living under oppressive and tyrannical regimes as they struggle for their freedom. Part of this struggle is to remember the brutal acts of these regimes and their victims. Preventing the recurrence of crimes against humanity such as the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide begins with remembering the tragedies of the past.

I urge all of my colleagues to join the Ukrainian-American Community today in remembering the victims of this tragedy and renewing our commitment to ensure that it is never repeated.

ORDERLY AND RESPONSIBLE IRAQ
REDEPLOYMENT APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have consistently voted against funding for this ill-conceived and miserably run war, but I reluctantly support this additional funding because it will require the beginning of a withdrawal from Iraq. It also contains important provisions to prevent torture and ensure that our troops are fully equipped and trained.

Because President Bush has done nothing to earn the trust of Congress or the American people, this funding is only for a few months, giving Congress the chance to exercise oversight and hold the President accountable to ensure that the withdrawal is actually occurring at a responsible pace.

With a veto likely, we must tell the President that Congress will not provide this \$50 billion, and certainly not the entire \$200 billion he's asked for, as a blank check. But I am pleased that, in this legislation, Congress is saying that we will only fund an end to this war, not its continuation. Bringing this nightmare to a quick and responsible close is my highest priority.

HONORING SANDRA COOK FOR
HER YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to praise a public servant who is finishing 20 years of outstanding service to the Federal Government and a total of more than 30 years of public service. Members of Congress and their staff who are engaged with Federal education legislation have benefited from the wisdom and professionalism of Sandra Cook, Special Assistant in the Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs at the U.S. Department of Education. Sandra joined the Department in 1988, and has worked with Members of Congress and